



Salisbury Cards.

Geo. C. Hill. H. Hearn.
HILL & HEARN,
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FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.



- EMBALMING -

FUNERAL WORK
Will Receive Prompt Attention.
Burial Robes and Slate Grave
Vaults kept in stock.
Dock St., Salisbury, Md.

A. W. WOODCOCK
Main St., Salisbury, Md.
THE WELL-KNOWN WATCH-MAKER.



It will rattle, tick, hem, darn
embroider and make button-
holes. But its latest accom-
plishment is the

Salisbury Machine Shop,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
ENGIES, BOILER AND SAW MILLS.



The best in the market for the money.
We can furnish new or repair any piece or
part of your mill; can make your engine
Practically as Good as New.
West Threshers, Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills.
Best and cheapest on the Peninsula.
GRIER BROS., SALISBURY, MD.

Wm. A. Holloway,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.



Miscellaneous Cards.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW HIGH ARM
Family Sewing Machine



IT WON'T TALK,

It will rattle, tick, hem, darn
embroider and make button-
holes. But its latest accom-
plishment is the

CHAIN STITCH

by inserting a little attachment,
only one thread is used in
stitching, which may be easily
raveled, this is useful for bast-
ing or sewing garments that
will need to be "let down" or
made over.

Agents wanted, address
Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
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LOCAL AGENTS.

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GROCERIES!

Is our story. We've been
singing it we will keep sing-
ing it, and expect to continue
till well, till everybody
knows us. We want the peo-
ple to know where to buy gro-
ceries. And don't forget

A BABY IN THE SNOW.

A STRANGE CHRISTMAS EXPERIENCE OF A TRACKWALKER.

A Railroad Man's Story of a Cold, Stormy
Night Over Twenty Years Ago. When
the Snow Was Piled in Banks Along
the Railroad Track—A Christmas Gift.

"Every time I think of Christmas I
think of the year 1872," said an old track-
walker. "That's more than twenty years
ago isn't it? Twenty years is a good
long stretch. Lots can happen to a man
in twenty years. He could get rich and
spend it all and get rich again in that
space of time and still have lots of time
to spare. But I haven't. I've just staid
poor right along."

"But as I was saying, speaking of
Christmas always reminds me of 1872. I
was trackwalking then for the Vandalia
line on a section between Terre Haute
and Farrington, in the state of Indiana.
That Christmas night was a corker. I'll
tell you. I heard at noon from the sec-
tion boss that the thermometer was 10
degs. below zero, and as night came on
it seemed to get colder and colder. It
just snowed the day before—one of the
deepest in that year—and the engines
had a pretty tough time of it plow-
ing their way through in the morning."

"After they did get by my section the
snow was banked up seven or eight feet
deep in some places by the side of the
track. It was so cold that I wrapped
coffee sacks around my feet before start-
ing out, just to keep them from a frost
bite. You bet I hated to start out, but
I did muster up the courage after awhile.
It was about 9 o'clock when I
started to go back to Farrington, and
the wind was in my face. It's a darn
poor Christmas for me, I thought to
myself as the wind caught me a belt in
the side of the head. 'Here I'm fated to
walk this cold track until midnight
without even a kind word from anybody
to say 'Merry Christmas to you.' It's
pretty tough. I guess track walking
is just about the worst trade a man who
loves company can adopt."

"As I was stumping along thinking
like this, away off ahead of me I saw a
spark. It's the St. Louis express, I
said to myself, and she'll be rumbling
over me at about sixty miles an hour.
You had better go out in the snow, old
man, unless you like being ground into
little bits. Boo! But that snow was
deep. Way up over my waist. But when
I got down off the track and snugly
wrapped away in the drift I was a heap
warmer because the wind couldn't reach
me. And the old train came right ahead
with a roar, and a roar, and her old
red wheels were getting brighter and big-
ger every second. It was a train of six
or seven passenger coaches. All were lit
up as bright as kerosene oil. I could make
out one, two, three, four of the cars
whizzing past me. But the fifth seemed
to stop. It didn't, of course, but the
light I saw seemed to nail it to my eye."

"A man and a woman. They stood at
the rear window. It was open. I saw
the man with his arms out, supple-
menting like. The woman had a bundle
in her arms. Then she didn't have it.
The man gave a cry of horror that rang
out down above the noise of the wheels
and the rattle of the rails and the wheels
of the coaches. Something shot
down just past my head and landed in
the snowdrift beside me. I shot my
eyes full at the woman with the

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ASTRONOMY.

Without Instruments Ancient Astrono-
mers Kept Track of the Heavens.
We find in the table at the Ramessum
distinct references to the bull, the lion
and the scorpion, and it is also clearly
indicated that at that time the Sirius rose
heliocally at the beginning of the rise of
the Nile.

This word heliocally requires a little
explanation. The ancients, who had no
telescopes and had to use their horizon
as the only scientific instrument which
they possessed, were very careful in de-
termining the various conditions in
which a star could rise. For instance, if
a star were rising at the same time that
the sun was rising, it was said to rise
coincidentally, but unless certain very obvi-
ous precautions were taken the rising
star would not be seen in consequence of
the presence of daylight.

It is quite clear that if we observe a
star rising in the dawn it will get more
and more difficult to observe the nearer
the time of sunrise is approached. There-
fore what the ancients did was to deter-
mine a time before sunrise in the early
dawn at which the star could be very
obviously and clearly seen to rise. The
term "heliocally rising" was coined to
represent a star rising visibly in the
dawn—therefore before the sun. Generally
throughout Egypt the sun was sup-
posed to be something like 10 degs. be-
low the horizon when a star was stated
to rise heliocally.

We find then that more than 5,000
years ago the Egyptians were perfectly
familiar with these facts, and the differ-
ence between a comical and heliocally
rising was perfectly clear to them. But
the table at Thebes tells us, moreover,
that the sun's journey in relation to some
of the zodiacal constellations was per-
fectly familiar 5,000 years ago.

These then are some of the more
general statements which may be made
with regard to the most important points
so far discussed by those who have dealt
with Egyptian astronomy, and it may
be added that all this information has
come to us in mythologic guise.

The various apparent movements of
the heavenly bodies which are produced
by the rotation and revolution of the
earth and the effects of procession were
familiar to the Egyptians, however ig-
norant they may have been of the causes.
They carefully studied what they saw
and attempted to put their knowledge
together in the most convenient fashion,
associating it with their strange im-
aginings and with their system of wor-
ship.—Nineteenth Century.

They Drank to Lord How.

At one time the officers under Lord
Howe refused to drink his health at
their mess, for, though a splendid admi-
ral, he was not popular in the navy on
account of a certain shyness and want
of tact with those about him. The
chaplain, who was a protegee of his lord-
ship, was mortified at this and deter-
mined that they should drink to Lord
Howe. When called upon for a toast
one day he said, "Well, gentlemen, I
can think of nothing better at this mo-
ment than to ask you to drink the first
two words of the third psalm, for a
scriptural toast for once may be taken
from one of my cloth." The toast was
unanimously drunk.

On referring to the Bible it was found
that the first two words of the third
psalm were "Lord How."—
The toast was drunk throughout the

MILKING A MOOSE.

A PENOBSCOT GUIDE'S STORY OF ANOTHER TRUTHFUL GUIDE.

How "Dairyman Amance," of Moosehead,
Managed to Secure Something for His
Sportmen to Drink Besides the Cold,
Murky Water of the Lake.

"Here's a pretty mess! The milk is all
gone."

The speaker was one of a party of four
New York sportsmen who, with an equal
number of guides, had been cruising
about on the west branch of the Penob-
scot, but were now camping on the
shores of Chamberlain lake, preparatory
to returning to North East Carry. They
had been out longer than they had
planned, and some of the supplies had
become exhausted.

Then turning to the guides, who were
lying at full length on the ground quiet-
ly enjoying the young blood's discom-
fiture, he asked, "Isn't there a farmhouse
or hotel near where we could buy some?"

"Depends on what you call near," re-
plied a woodsman. "If you don't reckon
forty miles far, then we are near a house,
but that's about the distance—maybe a
triffo more. You want milk powerful
bad, don't you? Well, you fill up on wa-
ter tonight and maybe in the morning I
can accommodate you, though, mind you,
I don't promise."

"You'll have to get a move on you,"
said one of the other guides, "if you are
going to try to make the Carry 'tween
this and tomorrow." Well knowing that
the journey in that time was impossible
—for blast me, Amance, if I know
where you're going to find the color of
milk nearer than that."

Amance made no response, but puffed
silently at his favorite pipe. He had an
idea, though, that he could get some
milk, but did not mean to tell how.

That night, unnoticed, he left the
camp about sunset, walked slowly
through the woods for about a mile, and
again came out on the shore of the lake
at a point where a small stream formed
an outlet.

This was near the place where he had
seen the cow moose, and here he took up
his position beside a trail leading to the
water's edge, and along which he could
see, if his knowledge of woodcraft did
not deceive him, that the moose was in
the habit of passing.

In this he was correct, for the guide
had not been there more than an hour
when he heard the sound of some animal
approaching, and peering cautiously
through the bushes he saw a cow moose
making for the pool.

The animal sniffed the air a few times
as she passed within a dozen paces of
the hunter, but otherwise she did not show
signs of alarm. She was soon in the
water ridding herself of the flies and
quenching her thirst.

While the moose was disporting her-
self Amance left his position behind the
bush and walked a few steps toward
her, and whenever she turned he would
stand perfectly motionless.

By repeating this operation several
times, he managed to reach the edge of
the lake without alarming the moose.
As soon as the animal showed any signs
of leaving the water, the guide retreated
a few steps. Once or twice did the
moose raise her head and look at him,
only, however, to resume her usual

NEW YORK'S POSTAL SERVICE.

Interesting Facts About the Growth of the Delivery System.

The fair of the postoffice employees was
an incentive to resuscitate and revivify
every postal article obtainable that was
quaint, ancient, and antique, even to an
exhibit of a picture of the building used
for the first postoffice. In connection
with this might have been mentioned the
fact that it was in 1623, nine years after
the construction of the first fort at the
southern end of Manhattan Island, that
the first postoffice saw its beginning.
Previous to this, masters of vessels
bringing letters from domestic and for-
eign ports brought them on shore and
left them at a coffee house, where the
merchants, the burghers and the lounge-
ers met to discuss the topics of the day.
Here the letters were deposited in a
rack, where they might be obtained by
the persons to whom they were ad-
dressed.

In 1660, when New Amsterdam con-
sisted of straggling groups of one story
houses with peaked roofs and gable ends
fronting the street, and when the city
extended no farther north than Wall
street, there was the town winding near
the Battery, and the government house
stood in Water street, near Whitehall.
It was in this year that the letter carrier
first appeared—the lounger who carried
the mail to the merchant or burgher. It
was not until 1692, however, that the
first city postoffice was established, near
Bowling green, the postmaster being
Richard Nichol.

In 1710 the British postmaster general
established the general postoffice in this
city and ordered that all mails coming
by vessels should be sent there. A year
later post routes between New York and
Boston and New York and Albany were
established, and the mails were carried
on horseback twice a month. In 1740 a
similar route was established between
New York and Philadelphia.

In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was ap-
pointed postmaster general of the colonies.
Alexander Colden soon after-
ward succeeded Richard Nichol as post-
master of the city, which office he held
until the beginning of the Revolution,
when the postoffice was abolished by the
British officials and remained closed for
seven years.

William Bedlow, after whom Bedlow's
island was named, was the first post-
master appointed after the war, and in
1786 he was succeeded by Sebastian Bar-
num, at which time the postal revenue
was \$3,789, and the city directory con-
tained 926 names only.—New York Trib-
une.

Bound to Say Something.

Among other anecdotes of university
life Dean Hole tells of an occasion when
there was some doubt as to the locality
of a city mentioned in a Greek text, and
the lecturer addressed a youth who had
just come up from the famous Shrews-
bury school. "Now, Mr. Bentley, you are
a pupil of our great geographer, Dr. But-
ler, the Atlas of our age, who carries the
world not on his shoulders, but in his
head, and you can probably enlighten us
as to the position of this ancient town."
"I believe, sir," was the prompt reply,
"that modern travelers are of the opin-
ion that the city ought to be placed about
ten miles to the southeast of the spot
it now occupies on our map."

After receiving respectful thanks for
his information, the informer told Dean
Hole that the picture room that

IVORY AND ITS USES.

WHY CARVED ORNAMENTS IN IVORY ARE VERY EXPENSIVE.

There Are Few Expert Workers in Ivory
in This Country—The Price of Elephants'
Tusks Has Not Greatly Changed in Re-
cent Years—A Costly Luxury.

When Whitelaw Reid was in search of
a workman to decorate apartments at
Ophir Farm with rich and beautiful an-
tiques brought over from Europe he
found that there was but one man in
America who could do such work, and
he lay sick. Had Mr. Reid been in search
of skilled ivory carvers he would have
found them almost as scarce. There are
not above three or four ivory carvers of
approved skill in New York, and hardly
so many in all the rest of the country.

The men who do such work are paid
high wages the year round, whether
busy or idle. They are Frenchmen, Ger-
mans and Italians. Of the three the
Italians are perhaps the most skillful,
since ivory carving has been an art in a
high degree of perfection among the
Italians for centuries. The most famous
ivory carver living, however, is a French-
man, Moreau Vauthier. Few of his
masterpieces have been seen in America,
though two were sold at the famous
Morgan art sale of a few years ago, and
two more, held at a great price, are now
in the possession of a noted American
jeweler.

The ivory carvers of this country do
little or nothing in the East Indian or
Japanese manner, nor do they occupy
themselves with figure work. Their chief
employment is in producing decorative
toilet and stationery articles. The rage
for stained and carved ivory is of recent
growth in the United States, and the de-
mand for such articles is not large, as
they are more costly than the same
articles in silver would be. They were
produced to tickle the jaded aesthetes
palates of the rich and luxurious, and
only those who may trifle away with
they will indulge themselves to a
considerable degree in carved ivory.

In all such articles the cost of the
material is small in comparison with
that of the labor. Billiard balls are
costly because they contain large
titles of the finest ivory cut in the
best part of the tusk. The ivory
billiard balls is trifling, and is
turned by machinery and is
it often happens that a single
cle, richly stained and carved,
five times as much as the
taining ten times as much

The carvers of ivory are
tools as the wood carvers, and more
extremely so. The carving of
the carver is a most delicate
and exacting task, and the
carver must have a steady
hand and a keen eye. The
carver must also have a
good knowledge of the
properties of ivory, and
must be able to work with
it in a most delicate
manner. The carver must
also have a good knowledge
of the history of ivory
carving, and must be able
to reproduce the work of
the ancients. The carver
must also have a good
knowledge of the art of
carving, and must be able
to work with a variety of
tools. The carver must also
have a good knowledge of
the art of finishing, and
must be able to give the
work a most delicate
finish. The carver must also
have a good knowledge of
the art of polishing, and
must be able to give the
work a most brilliant
polish. The carver must also
have a good knowledge of
the art of repairing, and
must be able to repair any
work that may be damaged.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Why Thorghatten Has a Hole Through It.

Thorghatten, the famous Norwegian
mountain, has a hole extending entirely
through it from one side to the other.
According to a Norwegian legend this
hole was made by a giant and a girl who
were in love with each other. They
were forced to part for a time, but
 vowed that they would marry in the
near future. Soon after, however, the
sickle woman pledged her faith to
another. This angered the giant, and
a degree of anger, smaller stature,
from her when she was a girl, but
she was not shot in her direction.

What's in a Name?

He was a small boy traveling with his
father and mother on a train, and the
way in which he warwhooped up and
down the car aisle made him a terror to
the other passengers.

"Sit still," said his father in a foghorn
voice, "how can I hear myself think
when you're making that noise?"

"They're not making any noise," said the
turbulent little fellow.

SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

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Thos. Perry, Editor and Proprietor.

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Subscription Price, one dollar per annum, in advance. Single copy, three cents.

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November 21st, 1887.

herby certify the SALISBURY ADVERTISER, a newspaper published at this place, has been determined by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General to be a publication entitled to admission in the mails at the pound rate of postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged.

ROLIA MOORE, Postmaster.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1893.

The Governor's Tax Congress met in Sutro Hall, Baltimore, last Tuesday with about one hundred and fifty delegates present. Land Commissioner Laird made

looking to an organization. Shaw, State Tax

Embryo Oysters.

Mr. Edward Walton, Sr., of Rock street, has patented an apparatus for breeding, rearing, fattening and selling oysters under hygienic conditions. The model of the invention, on which he is now working, is made of wood and galvanized iron, but the machines will be made for practical use will be constructed of brick, stone and iron. The model is about five feet long, and consists of one trough leading into a reservoir, and another leading out from a second reservoir.

An end of one trough is to be built into the mouth of an inlet or in a stream facing the incoming tide. The entrance to the trough is covered with a sieve. The water is to flow through the sieve along the trough and then is to fall at the bottom of the two reservoirs, each of which contains a massive frame-work of iron-barred shelves.

On the shelves are to be placed oyster shells, old leather, coal or other objects for the embryo oysters to catch upon. By means of a derrick and windlass the frames are to be lifted out, the embryos removed from the objects on which they have caught and planted when desired.

Mr. Walton experimented with a rough wooden apparatus last season in South river, and said he could dip a jar into the reservoir at any time and catch millions of swimming embryo oysters. A point which Mr. Walton claims he has made is in constructing an apparatus which will let the water out from the bottom instead of the top, as he says the embryos float on or near the surface of the water, and it is only when the shells begin to form that the oyster sinks to the bottom. The embryo, he says, is less than one five-hundredth part of an inch in thickness, and is too diminutive

to see. If the oysters were to hatch the embryos, the embryos would be current of water. The embryos are to be clean to be successful after Mr. Walton's

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Democrats Will Now Control Both Branches of Congress.

Through the election of Mr. Roach as United States Senator from North Dakota the democrats will have absolute control of the United States Senate after March 4th for two years, and for the first time since the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 will be able to dictate the legislative and executive policy of the United States government.

During all the years since the republican party first obtained control of the government it has maintained its power over one branch of Congress or over the Executive, and thus prevented any radical changes in the policies of the government. While Mr. Cleveland was President the republicans were in a majority in the United States Senate, and thus prevented the enactment of the Mills Tariff bill, the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Canadian fisheries, the submission of the Behring Sea question to a board of arbitration, as proposed by Secretary Bayard, and other policies which were urged by the democratic Executive or the democratic House of Representatives. Unusual interest therefore attaches to Mr. Roach's election to the Senate, since it will place the democratic party in complete control of both branches of Congress, and will force that party to enact into laws the demands of its party platform.

With the close of Mr. Harrison's term as President the terms of 29 members of United States Senate will expire. Of these 18 were chosen as republicans and 11 as democrats. The total number of republican Senators in this Congress is 47. The democrats have 39 Senators and the populists 2, the republican majority over all opposition being 8.

When the next Congress opens the democrats will probably have a membership of 45 in the Senate, the populists not less than 4, the fusion democrats and populists 1, and the highest number the republicans can now possibly hope for is 38, which may be reduced to 36, the two members in dispute being possibly divided between the democrats and republicans.

This result was not hoped for when the returns from the election last November were received. The best the democrats hoped for was to make the Senate a tie, leaving the casting vote to Vice President-elect Stevenson. At no time, however, has it been deemed possible for the republicans to gain control of the Senate except through a combination with the populists, while the democrats have all along feared they might be passed all through the administration by Mr. Cleveland by a small band of populists who would endeavor to use their power to force concessions which might be embarrassing to the party.

Leaders were not slow to see the situation and their followers in the State have been that none but the democrats should be chosen to all those terms. Through the election of Mr. Roach the democrats have gained control of the Senate.

Mr. Cleveland has completed this Cabinet by the selection of Richard Olney, of Boston, for Attorney-General, and Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama, for Secretary of the Navy. The complete Cabinet is as follows:

Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Secretary of State.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War.

Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama, Secretary of the Navy.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture.

Wilson S. Bland, of New York, Postmaster-General.

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Oyster War in the Pocomoke.

Reports from Onizfield for the last month have been of a distinct warlike tone. The Virginia oyster navy is bent upon keeping Maryland dredgers out of Pocomoke Sound, while the latter manage to rake in load after load of the precious bivalves under the very nose of Captain Reed and his cannon. Dredgers say their boats shall go to the bottom before any of them shall be taken, and those who are best informed believe that there will be a serious fight before the Maryland oyster men will forego the privilege of dredging on the disputed territory.

It will be remembered that Pocomoke Sound was one of the localities under dispute between the joint commission of the Maryland and Virginia legislatures. It will be recalled also that nothing was determined upon by the commission, and that final settlement of the vexed boundary question is as remote as before the members of either body went on their junketing trips over the waters of Chesapeake and its tributaries.

But the continual strife between the Virginia oyster police and the Maryland dredgers makes it evident that the two commonwealths must get down to business sometime and settle the boundary dispute to the best interests of all concerned. If arbitration is desirable, let the question be submitted to the intelligence of disinterested parties. If that is not the way, then let some other mode of settlement be applied which shall instill peace instead of pillage into the oyster business on Pocomoke Sound.—Baltimore Herald.

Miles of Shade Trees.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—"Despite the fact that I should be jubilant over my recent elevation," says J. Sterling Morton today, "I am troubled. Every day that passes sees the timber producing land of this country reduced by 25,000 acres. There are but 40,000,000 acres of timber left in this country, and at this rate of destruction it will last but a generation."

"The most important matter that will occupy my attention when I enter the Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture, will be the preparation of a national forestry laws, to be presented through some kind-Congressman to Congress."

"Nearly 3000 ties are consumed for each mile of railroad track laid, and they last from two to six years, according to the ballast. Now, what a great benefit would be derived by securing legislation that would make the railroad utilize their right of way to plant trees for their own consumption. Think of an arbor reaching from Jersey City to San Francisco, from ocean to ocean. You would be able to travel this distance in an arbor, cool and dustless in summer and free from snow in winter, were the railroads to set trees each side of their tracks."

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Wilson S. Bland, of New York, Postmaster-General.

Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.



Mrs. E. Townsend,
Rising Sun, Delaware.

Good Family Medicines

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills.

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the very best family medicines, and we are never without them. I have always been a delicate woman."

A Delicate Woman
and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla three years ago for that tired feeling. It built me up so quickly and so well that I feel like a different woman and have always had great faith in it. I give it to my children whenever there seems any trouble with their blood, and it does them good. My little boy likes it so well he cries for it. I cannot find words to tell how highly I prize it. We use Hood's Pills in the family and they

Act Like a Charm
I take pleasure in recommending these medicines to all my friends, for I believe if people

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at hand as we do, much sickness and suffering would be prevented." Mrs. L. Townsend, Rising Sun, Delaware.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

LOCAL POINTS.

—A large quantity of old papers for sale at this office.

—Buy the genuine Lehigh Valley Coal from the Salisbury Oil & Coal Co.

—PLUSH ROCKERS.—Just received a handsome line of Plush Rockers. Birkhead & Carey.

—Every man who owns a horse needs a good blanket, a good one can be found at J. R. T. Laws.

—MATTINGS.—Our new line of mattings are now here and open for inspection. Birkhead & Carey.

—THOS. HUMPHREYS is again offering 25c for good flour barrels delivered at his mill in Salisbury.

—Sweeping reductions in winter weight goods will be made during January. R. E. Powell & Co.

—This extremely cold weather demands heavy clothing. The place to buy is at R. E. Powell & Co's.

—Children's odd Pants, brand new, at Thoroughgood's. Any price, ages 4 to 15 years, from 25c to \$1.50 per pair.

—We have the nicest line of Buffets and Hall Racks ever shown in Salisbury. Call and see them. Birkhead & Carey.

—Do you want a heavy overcoat, or heavy suit? Now is the time to buy. All heavy goods must go. R. E. Powell & Co.

—Davis & Baker are selling the celebrated Carib Guano. For berries, potatoes, peas, and all early trucks, it has no equal.

—If you want a first-class Wheat Thresher, Saw Mill or Engine at small cost, call on or write to Grier Bros., Salisbury, Md.

—The Salisbury Oil & Coal Co. handles the genuine Lehigh Valley and the Leo Nanticoke Coal, the same price for either kind per ton.

—Have you any use for underwear? We can supply both sexes and all ages. There's no offense if you need none. J. R. T. Laws.

A Word to the Ladies.

IT IS perhaps a little early to speak of Spring Dress Goods, but we wish to remind you that our stock of SPRING FABRICS, embracing everything that is pretty and desirable, is daily arriving, and within the next two weeks our immense establishment will be in Spring attire. And what a picture it will present! The choicest productions of the looms will be on exhibition, and we are positive that the tastes of the most fastidious cannot fail to be pleased. Our buyers have ransacked the biggest houses in this country for the latest designs and patterns; therefore we can with confidence solicit the closest scrutiny of our Spring Stock, feeling assured that its equal cannot be found in this state outside the city of Baltimore.

Our stock of **Ladies' Spring Wraps** will arrive about the 28th inst. Such lovely styles were never before seen here. Wait patiently for our Spring opening, it will soon be announced.

Very respectfully,

R. E. Powell & Co.

SALISBURY, - MARYLAND.

Mortgagee's Sale —OF— Real Estate IN SHARPTOWN.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Wm. A. Riggins to M. Alice Freeny, dated 29th January, 1889, and recorded in the land records of Wicomico county in liber F. M. S., No. 4, folios 282 3, the undersigned will sell in front of the Hotel in Sharptown on

Saturday, March 11, 1893,
at the hour of 2 p. m.

all the property described in said mortgage as follows:

1.—A HOUSE and LOT containing one half of an acre, more or less, on Main street, in Sharptown, adjoining the property of John Robinson and Albert W. Robinson.

2.—A HALF ACRE OF GROUND, near school house in said town, which said Riggins obtained from Jonathan Riggins.

3.—THIRTY-TWO (32) ACRES OF LAND about one and a half miles from Sharptown, adjoining the property of Isabella Robertson, Thomas Robertson and others. This tract has on it a thriving Peach Orchard and part of it is in strawberries.

4.—One-ninth (1/9) interest in a saw and grist water mill in Sharptown district, known as the "Robertson Mill."

TERMS OF SALE.—CASH.

THOS. HUMPHREYS,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

Trustee's Sale —OF VALUABLE— Town Property.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, the undersigned as Trustee will sell at the Court House door,

IN SALISBURY, ON
Saturday, March 4th, 1893.

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., all the real estate of which James E. Connelly late of Wicomico county, died, and possessed, as follows:

The dwelling of James E. Connelly, late of Wicomico county, died, and possessed, as follows:



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE

Best Gait Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Examine in your footstep by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes, which represent the best value at the price advertised above, as thousands can testify.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by Cannon & Dennis.

SALISBURY, MD.

L. P. COULBOURN,
DEALER IN LIQUORS.

My stock of Liquors is always Large and well selected, consisting of the

BEST BRANDS OF RYE AND CORN

WHISKIES, RUMS, GINS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

BRANDIES, Etc.

My prices will be found as low as any other dealer in SALISBURY. I am also prepared to furnish the trade the Celebrated Haertman & Febernack Lager Beer.

CHOICE LAGER BEER,

which I guarantee to give satisfaction. Beer on Draught a Specialty. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

L. P. COULBOURN,
Opposite the N. Y., P. & N. Depot,
SALISBURY, MD.

It will Pay You TO VISIT OUR Furniture Department.

We have made special effort this season to bring before the public the handsomest line of Furniture ever shown in Salisbury.

To sell goods EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED has been a cardinal feature with us for years.

Our large and constantly increasing trade bears us out in the claim for reliability of our goods. To crown us for our efforts this season we have on exhibition in our Furniture Rooms very handsome designs in

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Buffets, Hall Racks, Extension Tables,

and a large line of Plush, Reed and Rattan Rockers. We solicit an inspection of our goods.

Birkhead & Carey.

DON'T BE DECEIVED BUY THE BEST PLOW ON EARTH



The Oliver Chilled Plows

are better known, have reached a larger sale, have proven more popular and give better satisfaction than any other Plow on the face of the globe. They are most durable, easiest handles, and lightest running; economical in repairs and have done more to advance the science of farming than any other agency ever employed. They are made of Oliver's celebrated Chilled metal and every Plow has Oliver's name on handles, beam and wearing parts. Be sure to see that the name "Oliver" is stamped on all castings—none genuine without it.

Dorman & Smyth Hardware Co.,

SALISBURY, MARYLAND.
N. B.—Full line of Garden and Field Seed in stock,

Pettijohn's California

Breakfast Food

Can be prepared in five or six different styles. Everybody is delighted with it! It is a substantial food!

All who are troubled with Dyspepsia can eat this food and feel happy, and with a cup of our

Mocha or Java Coffee,

or a cup of that delightful

The O. O. Tea

you can get

you can get

you can get

