

SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

VOL. 26.

SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MARYLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

NO. 29.

Salisbury Cards.

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



EMBALMING

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

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



W. H. Hill very busy repairing all kinds of watches. The fact is, the proprietor has been so busy that he has had to have his watch repaired. He has a fine stock of watches and is pleased to buy from him. He has a fine stock of watches and is pleased to buy from him.

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

Regular's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.
 Best and cheapest on the Peninsula.

The best in the market for the money.
 We can furnish new or repair any piece of part of your mill; can make your engine practically as good as new.

West Threshers, Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills.
 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 raffle, tuck, hem, darn, embroider and make button-holes. But its latest accomplishment is the

CHAIN STITCH

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

Agents wanted, address
Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LOCAL AGENTS.

E. W. McGRATH, Salisbury, Md.
 W. S. LOWE, Rockaway, Md.
 ALISON ELLIOTT, Abol, Md.
 GEORGE D. ANSLEY, Biville, Md.
 JOHN H. DYKES, Princess Anne, Md.
 JOHN E. SAID, Cambridge, Md.
 JOHN COVELL, Hartock, Md.
 GEORGE S. THOMAS, Greensboro, Md.
 F. L. THOMAS, Linkwood, Md.

GROCERIES!

Is our story. We've been singing it, we will keep singing it, and expect to continue till well-till everybody knows us. We want the people to know where to buy gro- 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 section 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 had a pretty tough time of it plowing their way through in the morning.

"After they did get by my section the snow was banked on 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 starting 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 the cold track until midnight without even a kind word from anybody or 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 if 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 fire was beaming getting brighter and bigger every second. It was a train of six or seven passenger coaches. All were lit up as bright as kerosene oil could make 'em. One, two, three, four of the cars whizzed past me. But the fifth seemed to stop. It didn't, of course, but the light I saw seemed to nail it to my eyes. A man and a woman. They stood at the rear window. It was open. I saw the man with his arms out, supplicating 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 creaking of the coaches. Something shot down just past my head and landed in the snow just beside me. I shot my flashlight at it. I saw the woman with the

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ASTRONOMY.

Without Instruments Ancient Astronomers Kept Track of the Heavens.

We find in the table at the Ramesseum distinct references to the bull, the lion and the scorpion, and it is also clearly indicated that at that time the Sirius rose heliacally at the beginning of the rise of the Nile.

This word heliacally 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 determining 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 cosmically, but unless certain very obvious 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. Therefore what the ancients did was to determine a time before sunrise in the early dawn at which the star could be very obviously and clearly seen to rise. The term "heliacally rising" was coined to represent a star rising visibly in the dawn—therefore before the sun. Generally throughout Egypt the sun was supposed to be something like 10 degs. below the horizon when a star was stated to rise heliacally.

We find then that more than 5,000 years ago the Egyptians were perfectly familiar with these facts, and the difference between a cosmical and heliacal 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 perfectly 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 ignorant 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 imaginations and with their system of worship.—Nineteenth Century.

MILKING A MOOSE.

A PENOBSCOT GUIDE'S STORY OF ANOTHER TRUTHFUL GUIDE.

How "Dairyman Amance," of Moosehead, Managed to Secure Something for His Sportsmen 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 Penobscot, 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 quietly enjoying the young blood's discomfort, he asks, "Isn't there a farmhouse or hotel near where we could buy some?"

"Depends on what you call near," replied a woodsman. "If you don't reckon forty miles far, then we are near a house, but that's about the distance—maybe a trifle more. You want milk powerful bad, don't you? Well, you fill up on water 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.

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 foreign ports brought them on shore and left them at a coffee house, where the merchants, the burghers and the loungers 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 addressed.

In 1660, when New Amsterdam consisted 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 longer he 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 1763 Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster general of the colonies. Alexander Colden soon afterwards succeeded Richard Nichol as postmaster 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 postmaster appointed after the war, and in 1786 he was succeeded by Sebastian Barnum, at which time the postal revenue was \$3,789, and the city directory contained 926 names only.—New York Tribune.

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 Shrewsbury school. "Now, Mr. Bentley, you are a pupil of our great geographer, Dr. Butler, 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 opinion 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 Recent Years—A Costly Luxury.

When Whitelaw Reid was in search of a workman to decorate apartments at Ophir Farm with rich and beautiful antiques 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, Germans 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 Frenchman, 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 Chinese 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 demand 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 aesthetic palates of the rich and luxurious, and only those who may trifle away their days 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 quantities of the finest ivory cut from the best part of the tusk. The billiard balls is trifling, and it often happens that a single ball, richly stained and carved, costs five times as much as the material containing ten times the quantity.

The carvers of ivory are not so numerous as the carvers of wood, and more extremely so in this country. The carver of ivory is not so numerous as the carver of wood, and more extremely so in this country. The carver of ivory is not so numerous as the carver of wood, and more extremely so in this country.

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 named Thorgatten. It seems that in the mythical ages a giant and a girl fell violently 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 wedged her foot in another. This appeared to be a degree of unhappiness, and she from her whole news, but she shot it 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 warwhooping like that?"

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 named Thorgatten. It seems that in the mythical ages a giant and a girl fell violently 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 wedged her foot in another. This appeared to be a degree of unhappiness, and she from her whole news, but she shot it 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 warwhooping like that?"

SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland.
OFFICE ON DIVISION STREET AT HEAD OF MAIN.
Thos. Perry, Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar an inch for the first insertion and fifty cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.
Local Notices ten cents a line for the first insertion and five cents for each additional insertion. Death and Marriage Notices inserted free when not exceeding six lines. Ordinary Notices five cents a line.
Subscription Price, one dollar per annum, in advance. Single copy, three cents.

Post Office at SALISBURY, Md.,
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.

ROLLA MOORE, Postmaster.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1893.

The Governor's Tax Congress met in Sutor Hall, Baltimore, last Tuesday with about one hundred and fifty delegates present. Land Commissioner Laird made a report on the progress of the organization of the State Tax Commission.

Embryo Oysters.

Mr. Edward Walton, Sr., of 1214 1/2 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 when 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 be seen with the naked eye. If the seines were used to catch the embryos, the embryos would be killed by the current of water. The apparatus is clean to be used over and over again after Mr. Walton's invention is made.

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 fusion democrats should be chosen to all the offices of the State. Through the influence of the fusion democrats in the State the fusion democrats have been chosen to all the offices of the State.

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.

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 fusion democrats should be chosen to all the offices of the State. Through the influence of the fusion democrats in the State the fusion democrats have been chosen to all the offices of the State.

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.

Oyster War in the Pocomoke.

Reports from Onisfield 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 may 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 still 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 of 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 railroads 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."

Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

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.



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."

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 they seem 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 Cures

would only keep 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, sizes 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. Riggan 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 Marie 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 Riggan obtained from Jonathan Biggin.

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.—On 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 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:



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.

Buy Take No Substitutes. Beware of cheap. Keep your feet without W. L. Douglas shoes and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.

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 & Feherback 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

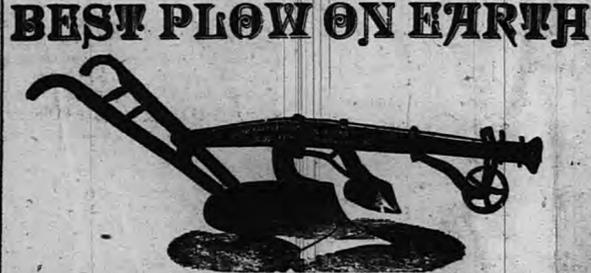
Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Buffets, Hall Racks, Extension Tables,

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

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:

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:

