Denton Journal.

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The Denton Journal

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mar16-tf.

NOTICE
—TO—
Merchants, Traders and Others.

ALL PERSONS AND BODIES CORPORATE or politic, in Caroline county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same before the

1st Day of May Next;

under the penalty imposed by said laws for the refraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirments of the License Laws:

TRADER'S LICENSE.—The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath is as follows:)

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed			$1,000 — $12 00
If over	1,000	and not over	$1,500 — 15 00
"	1,000	" "	2,500 — 18 00
"	2,500	" "	4,000 — 22 60
"	4,000	" "	6,000 — 30 60
"	6,000	" "	8,000 — 40 60
"	8,000	" "	10,000 — 50 60
"	10,000	" "	15,000 — 60 60
"	15,000	" "	20,000 — 80 60
"	20,000	" "	30,000 — 100 60
"	30,000	" "	40,000 — 125 60
"	40,000	" "	48,000 — 150 60

The applicants must either make oath, as heretofore before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when a person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Caroline County, to wit:

On this—— day of ——, 1878, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared —— and declared that he intended to apply for a trader's license, under the second session of the Act of January Session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, *in case* it be a partnership) at the principal season of sale (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade,) that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does (or will not) exceed $——

Sworn before ——

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May, without license. Venders of cakes and venders of beer and cider, are not required to pay license.

The special act of 1874 forbids the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the districts where a majority of the voters decide it shall not be said, and districts number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, having by a vote of the people of these districts decided against its sale, no license can be granted for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors within the limits of those districts.

HOTEL LICENSE is $12 85.

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES.—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is $50,60 throughout the State.

BILLIARD TABLES.—A license may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which license there shall be paid the sum of $100 00.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS must renew their license on or before the 1st of May, as other traders. The rates are as follows:

To travel on foot,	$41 60
With one horse and wagon,	51 60
With two horses and wagon,	71 60

No such license shall be granted to any hawker or peddler in the name or style of a partnership, or company, and but one person can trade under any such license. No such license shall extend beyond the county in which it is issued. A violation of the law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before a Justice of the Peace.

BROKERS.—Any person who shall make it his business to deal in any manner on his own account, or for others, in the purchase or sale of stocks, bills, notes, bank notes or other obligations, shall be deemed and taken to be a broker. The rates are as follows:

Exchange Broker,	$100 00
Stock Broker,	75 60
Bill Broker,	50 60

FEMALES VENDING MILLINERY and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of 6 60 only; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue license to any person to sell spirituous and fermented liquors from whom the Grand Jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to a person whose license has been suppressed by the Court, without a special order of the Court.

STALLIONS.—The owner and keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties of the State, the highest sum that he intends to ask or receive for the season for one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto, for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof; provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such licenses be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other state tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or jack without a license shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

Amendments to the License Laws Passed January Session, 1863.

CHAPTER 238, PAGE 414.

AN ACT to add an additional section to article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, so far as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of goods.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws entitled Licenses,

¶—And be it enacted, Any trader who has taken out license to sell goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing or renting his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of his predecessors in business until the expiration of said license.

CHAPTER 448, PAGE 663.

AN ACT to add to the tenth section of Article 56, of the Code of Public General Laws a sub-section, requiring a license to enable any person to act as Real Estate Broker.

SECTION. 1. Be it exacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there be added to the tenth section of article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section to read as follows;

SUB-SECTION 1. Any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain license for carrying on the business of Real Estate Broker, and any individual, co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of a Real Estate Broker, without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other brokers by section seventeen of this article.

JONATHAN EVITTS.
mar23-tm1. Sheriff of Caroline County.

EDMOND P. SANGSTON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
GREENSBOROUGH, MD.

THIS certifies that E. P. Sangston has finished his trade with us, and we can recommend him as being thoroughly competent in every respect.
C. W. BLAKE,
Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1877.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for sale,
WORK DONE ON REASONABLE TERMS.
☞ *All work guaranteed.* [12 3-tf

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time.—Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

KELLER'S VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS TRADE MARK

In the introduction of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops, a new departure has been instituted. Instead of appealing to the credulity and desperation of the sick, the judgement of all is addressed in "A Brief Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine,"—(to be had of druggists *free of charge*, and given with every bottle of the Drops,)—written for those who, having a perception of their diseases, can intelligently apply the principles therein contained, with the assurance of relief and cure of

Diseases of the Blood

LIVER AND STOMACH;—
INDIGESTION,
Dyspepsia, Constipation, &c.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

by their peculiar Alterative and purgative influence, act especially upon the BLOOD, purifying it, and removing such diseases as

Liver Complaint,
Biliousness,
Ulcers, Rheumatism,
Pimples, Skin Diseases,
Blotches, Neuralgia,
Boils, Eruptions,
Headache, Nervousness,
Jaundice, Fever & Ague,
Colds, Loss of Appetite,

and KINDRED DISEASES, resulting from impoverished or vitiated BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA.

The possession of pure blood depends upon good digestion; for where derangement of the digestive function exists disease inevitably results, and Dyspepsia, with all of its terrors and tortures, becomes established.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are a specific for DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN CRAMPS, NAUSEA and VOMITING, Pains in the Head, Side and Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Hypochondria, and all that class of diseases arising from Indigestion.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

When from any of the numerous inciting causes the Liver begins to act abnormally, the bile remains in the system, vitiating and perverting every vital process, and causing Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches, Pimples, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Dysentery, Kidney and Bladder diseases, and many other disorders, all originating directly or indirectly from the Liver. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops induce the healthy action of the Liver by providing for the removal of the biliary constituents by the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

CONSTIPATION.

The suppression and retention of the contents of the alimentary canal produce Foul Breath, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chronic Headache, Skin affections, and very many other diseases referable to the insidious influence of Constipation. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops promptly cure this disease, and all the bad effects attending upon or resulting from it.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are the safest remedy for those peculiar diseases arising from the structural differences between the sexes, and known as Female Complaints.

The use of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops has been thus only partially indicated; their range of application is very great, and their work is always more than satisfactory. Their remarkable efficacy, as already shown, is particularly exhibited in diseases of Blood, Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are recommended as being the best and cheapest FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered, and are sold by druggists and dealers at 50 cents a bottle, or five bottles for $2.

W. L. KELLER, Chemist,
BALTIMORE, MD.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Doing What I Can.

"I cannot do much," said a little star,
"Toward making this dark world bright;
My tiny beams cannot struggle far
Through its folding gloom of night;
But I am a part of God's great plan,
And I'll cheerfully do the best I can.

"What is the use," said a fleecy cloud,
"Of these few drops that I hold?
They will hardly bend the lily proud,
Though caught in its cup of gold;
But I am a part of God's great plan,
So my treasure I'll give as well as I can."

So I'm but small—but a little child,
As you can readily see;
Yet I love the flowers of the meadow wild,
And the good and true where it be.
I, too, am a part of God's great plan,
And my love will I give as much as I can.

Photographs by the Eye.

From comparatively old times has descended the curious superstition that the object last visible to the dying eye is imperishably photographed upon the dead retina. Most readers will recall to mind tales of retributive justice based upon the identification and conviction of a murderer through the agency of his photograph in a dead man's eye; and at least once within the last ten years the plot of acting drama, not to mention half a dozen sensation novels founded upon the same thesis, has been made to turn upon the terrible witness of such a rogues' gallery. The fact—for it is a fact that such testimony is possible—has been authoritatively denied, over and over again by [illegible] es-

The Ailing Man.

BURDETTE'S TRAVELLING COMPANION WHO HAD NO LIVER TO SPEAK OF.

I had such a pleasant companion on my way from Aurona. He got on at Bristol and took dinner at the Cosmopolitan. He sat with me at dinner, and didn't seem to have much appetite. He groaned when he took up the bill of fare, and sighed as he looked across the table at my order, and then shook his head dolefully and told the waiter to bring him a little boiled trout, with egg sauce; a bit of boiled mutton, with caper sauce; some roast beef, a trifle rare; just a taste of roast lamb; turkey, turkey with cranberry sauce; mashed potatoes, roast duck, some pork and beans, Boston style, stewed tomatoes, corn, turnip, squash, peas, a bot of cold tongue, some sharp radishes and a cup of coffee. Then he ordered some assorted cake, cranberry pie, Indian pudding and ice cream for desert, and said he felt a darned sight more like dying than eating.

If he dies as well as he eats, just imagine, just think, what a glorious, triumphant death that man will die!

Shortly after dinner the poor man came into the coach, and sat down opposite me.

"Ah," he said, with a deep groan; "I don't know what I would give if I could eat like you."

"Sir," I said in a fine burst of indignation, for I feared he was going to accuse me of swallowing my knife every time I took a bite of pie, and I just made up my mind that I would cut his heart out if he hinted such a thing to me.

"Oh, it's a fact," he replied. "I haven't enjoyed a meal for years."

"Was it possible?" I asked in amazement.

"Indeed, yes," he said, "I'm all out of fix; I've got no liver at all, to speak of."

I didn't suppose one liver would be of any account to him. I rather thought that if he could get a couple of gangs of livers and work them by reliefs, they might be able to help him along, especially if he had them made of tin. But then he was a stranger to me, so I did not feel justified in making the suggestion.

"No," he continued; "my liver is of no more account than a lump of lead. I suppose," he said plaintively, "it's as big as four of yours."

And he looked at me with an appealing glance, as though he expected me to take out my liver and let him examine it, as though it were an oroide watch he wanted to trade for.

Now, if there is anything in this wide, beautiful world that will make me mad, it is to have a man who is ailing sit down and bore me with a list of his diseases and a detailed description of his anatomical derangements. And the men of free America, it seems to me, would rather talk about their perishing livers than their never-dying souls' and it always makes me mad for a man to come to me and burden me with complaints about the torpidity of his liver, as though I were his physician. I am proud to confess to the blindest, densest ignorance concerning my own inner life. I don't know whether my liver is round or shaped like a gun-case, and I don't know where it is, and I don't care continental, although I always had the impression that it was just under the shoulder-blades. So I said to the man, with very great enthusiasm:

"Oh, do tell me all about your liver! I should so like to know all about it. I am so much interested in such things!"

The man looked a little surprised at my sudden enthusiasm, but he said there wasn't very much to tell about. It was sorpid, he said, as a snake in December.

"Oh, charming, charming!" I exclaimed. "And is it tame? Do you let it run around loose, or do you have to keep it chained up?"

The stranger started, and looked as though he would like to sit a little further away. He said he didn't exactly understand me.

"And how is your spleen?" I asked eagerly, "and your ventricles? And do tell me about your thoracic duct, and how you get along with your tonsils And you raised any new bones since I saw you last; and when did you hear from your diaphragm? Do tell me all about your viscere, make a clinic of yourself and tell me the Christian names of your bones and the appurtenances thereunto appertaining. Tell me—"

But he got up and slowly backed out of the car, and the conductor afterward told me that the man with a liver told him that the man who escaped from the asylum was in the rear coach, him look for lean and want at some future time—for it will surely come, no matter what he thinks. To save is absolutely the only way to get a solid fortune; there is no other certain mode. Those who shut their eyes and ears to these certain facts will be forever poor, and in their obstinate rejection of truth mayhap will die in rags and filth. Let them so die, and thank themselves. But no! They take a sort of recompense in cursing fortune. Great waste of breath. They might as well curse the mountain or the eternal hills. For we can tell them fortune does not give away good and substantial goods. She sells it to the highest bidder, to the hardest and wisest worker for the boon. Men never make so fatal a mistake as when they think themselves creatures of fate; 'tis the sheerest folly in the world. Every man may make or mar himself, whichever he may choose. Fortune for those who by diligence, honesty, trugality, place themselves in a position to grasp hold of fortune when it appears in view. The best evidence of frugality is the five dollars or more standing in your name at the savings bank. The best evidence of honesty consits in diligence and frugality.

AT a printer's festival, held near Lowell, Mas., the following toast was presented: "The printer the master of all trades. He beats the farmer with his Hoe, the carpenter with his rules, and the mason with setting up tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and the doctor in attending to his cases, and beats the parson in the management of the devil."

Tea.

An infusion of black tea properly prepared, produces a general state of exhiliration, not merely temporary, like that occasioned by warm beverages, which do not contain the stimulating principle, but more or less durable and tending to impart renewed energy to the system enfeebled by fasting, cold, fatigue or depression of spirits. The pulse is quickened; strength and activity take the place of prostration, and the stimulus continues for some hours without leaving seriously bad effects. All these results which are favorable to health and comfort are obtained without great sacrifice, and may be put within the reach of very limited means. If taken in too great quantities this may lead to a feverish condition, but in a healthy person, even black tea is carried off by perspiration.

The effects of green tea are at first accompanied by all the pleasant sensations we have just described, but a great many persons subsequently experience other symptoms. About an hour after imbibing the beverage, they perceive a disturbance of the nerves along with a disposition to gape; uneasiness in the stomach with palpitations of the heart and a very perceptible trembling of the limbs, the result of which is general debility. These symptoms are especially noticed in persons who rarely use green tea, and some cannot get accustomed to it, while, with others, habit gradually puts an end to these unpleasant sensations Still, even among these are many whom green tea, taken in the evening, agitates and renders so wakeful that they cannot sleep, although black tea has not such influence on them. Most consumers strike a compromise and get along very well with a mixture of black and green tea, which is more fragrant than any black variety taken alone, excepting, always, the Pekeo.

Adulterations of tea are usually made to conceal spontaneous or accidental changes of the original article. The latter are generally discolorations resulting from dampness or light, or caused by an immersion in water. In such cases, useful quantities as well as appearance have been impaired and the wish to restore the latter has undoubtedly first suggested falsification. At all events it has been remarked that adulterated teas have usually been impregnated with coloring substances, and consequently the green teas are more subject to their use than the black. In some specimens of adulterated green teas, chromate of lead mixed with Prussian blue and indigo has been detected. The Sanitary Commission of London, in examinations made some years ago, found in a great many samples of green tea, the residue of infused teas, Prussian blue, curcuma and potters' clay. Many contained the leaves of other plants, such as the plum tree, camelia, the most of which must be unwholesome to a greater or less degree.

The Chinese, formerly, employed indigo to give a fine color to the green tea; but now for the same purpose, they use Prussian blue, adding a little curcuma to get a greenish tinge. Robert Fortune says that the Celestials thus doctor all the teas they export, but none that they keep at home; moreover, they mix with the teas they send away a little sulphate of lime, or in other words, *plaster*, to give them an efflorescent look analagous to that of the down upon the young leaves.

Genuine Compliments.

We have heard of the lady of rare beauty who said, upon a certain occasion, that the only real, disinterested compliment she ever received was from a coal heaver who asked permission to light his pipe in the gleaming of her eyes.

Another compliment, true and genuine, was paid by a sailor who was sent by his captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor having delivered the missive, stood gazing in silent admiration upon the lady, for she was very beautiful.

"Well, my good man," she said, "for what do you wait? There is no answer to be returned."

"Lady," the sailor returned with humble deference, I would like to know your name."

"Did you not see it on this letter?"

"Pardon, lady—I never learned to read. Mine has been a hard, rough life."

"And for what reason my good man, would you know my name?"

"Because," answered the old tar, looking honestly up, "in a storm at sea, with danger afore me, I would like to call the name of the brightest thing I'd ever seen in life. There'd be sunshine in it even in the thick darkness."

Laying out a Farm.

The advantages of a well-laid-out farm are rarely ever appreciated as they should be. When there is a place for everything on the farm, and everything kept in its proper place, the buildings and fields conveniently arranged one with the other, but little time is lost in going to and fro, and it is then possible to find time to do everything, and to do everything at the proper time. Besides, a man becomes attached to a farm that has been neatly and conveniently arranged by himself, and is slow to leave it in search of another, about the conveniences or arrangements of which he can know but little. And if at any time he is obliged to sell, his farm will bring much better price by being tastefully laid out. Indeed, it is intrinsically worth more, for the profits on every farm depend more or less on its conveniences and arrangements. In purchasing a farm the first consideration which should engage attention is its improvements and the manner in which it is laid out, and, if they are such as desired, to make an estimate of what it will cost to put the premises in proper trim. It may be that the place has very poor improvements, with no sort of arrangement about the fields, and these considerations should cause a man to hesitate about as much as the price asked for the land. Nor is it always best to buy an improved farm: if not well adapted to the kind of farming for which it is intended to be used. If a man wishes to raise grain or tobacco he hardly would want a farm particularly adapted to dairying, and so, if he wishes to follow the dairying business it would be unwise in him to engage in the business on a farm ill adapted to the purpose, although admirably suited, perhaps, to growing grain or tobacco. There is plenty of land for sale in the country, and a young man just starting out for himself had better not be in a hurry to buy the first farm offered him, merely because it is cheap. If ill-adapted to the kind of farming he designs to pursue, it may prove a very dear one in the end.

ONLY PLAIN SMITH.—"Who is that?" asked Brown of Jones, as Smith passed by his store.

"That is Mr.—Smith, sir, replied Jones, "and I will bet you the cigars you can't spell his name."

"I'll take that bet," quickly rejoined Brown, casting a glance towards the clouds with a look of scholarly wisdom as he complacently removed a fresh Havana and puffed from his lips a cloud of blue smoke that floated in wreaths and curls over his head. "Smith—S-c-h-m-i-d-t," was his first effort.

"Try again."

"S-c-h-m-i-t."

"Wrong again."

"Well it ain't S-m-y-t-h-e, for that spells Smythe."

"No."

"Now I have it: S-c-h-m-tt."

"No sir; you've missed it again and I have won the cigars."

"Well, then, I give it up," said Brown. "How in thunder do you spell it then?"

"Easy enough—I spell Smith—S-m-i-t-h."

"But that," said Brown, with a look of innocent surprise, "is plain Smith."

"Certainly," replied Jones, "that is what I said—plain Smith."

Brown gently relighted his cigar and walked back into his office, repeating as he went, "Schmidt, Schmitt, Smith.'

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.—Morrow is a town of some importance about forty miles from Cincinnati. A new brakeman on the road, who did not know the names of the stations, was approached by a stranger the other day.

Stranger—"Does this train go to Morrow to-day.?"

"No;" said the brakeman, who thought the stranger was making game of him; "it goes to-day yesterday, the week after next."

"You don't understand," persisted the stranger; "I want to go to Morrow."

Brakeman—"Why don't you wait till to morrow, then, and not come bothering around to-day? You can go to-morrow, or any other day you please."

Stranger—"Won't you answer a civil question civilly? Will this train go to-day, to Morrow?"

Brakeman—"Not exactly: it will go to-day and come back to-morrow."

As the gentleman who wanted to go to Morrow was about to give up in disgust, another employee, who knew the station alluded to, came along and gave the desired informatian.

What is an old maid? A woman who has been made a long time.

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