Denton Journal.

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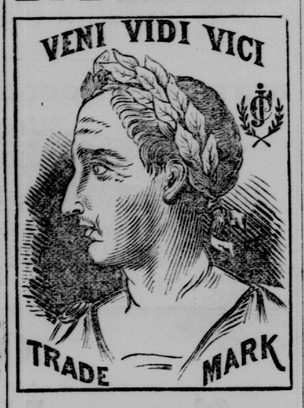

LINIMENT.

Rheumatism.

Time and money have been wasted in futile endeavors to obtain some embrocation that would prove a cure for this excruciating disease; but all have failed except KELLER'S ROMAN LINIMENT, and that has been successful in almost every instance where it has been employed, whether such has been of the inflammatory or chronic type. In Lumbago and Sciatica it affords instant relief.

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This excruciatingly painful disease is instantly relieved and rapidly cured by the continued application of this Liniment.

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This painful and annoying complaint is instantaneously cured by the application of the Liniment.

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The Roman Liniment has proved effectual in all cases where it has been properly used. No instance is known where it has failed in giving immediate relief.

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This Liniment has proved itself to be one of the best remedies ever used for Burns and Scalds. Its quickness in alleviating pain when applied, gives it great superiority over all other preparations.

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The healing and purifying qualities of KELLER'S LINIMENT render it the best article for the speedy and safe cure of ulcerated sores.

A Stitch in the Back

Is caused by a sudden wrenching of the spine, and produces violent and acute pains, making it very difficult for the person to move. It should not be neglected, as the curvature of the spine is often brought on by neglect of this common complaint.

Sore Throat and Quinsy.

The causes which usually induce Sore Throat are those which give a sudden check to perspiration, and thus obstruct Nature's regular work, quickly producing, in consequence, an inflammatory condition which, involving the tonsils, and rapidly spreading over the whole mucous membrane of the fauces will cause Quinsy.

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This distressing complaint may be cured, or entirely prevented by the timely use of this remedy. It has never failed, when applied at the commencement, or before the gathering takes place.

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Strains and chronic pains, cold and external injuries, are the chief causes of this complaint. The muscles are relaxed, in many cases making it difficult to move. By a free use of this Liniment a certain cure will be effected. As a

Horse and Cattle Lotion

it is invaluable to Farmers, Express Companies, Stage Proprietors, well appointed Livery Establishments, and all who own or use Horses and other Stock, immediately relieving and curing

Spavins,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
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And many other Diseases.

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Never fails to give satisfaction, and, as a domestic remedy for man and beast, it is incomparably superior to any of the so-called family liniments, salves, etc., as a single trial will convince all.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Price, Fifty Cents a Bottle.

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

PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS

PASSED BY THE

General Assembly of Maryland

At the January Session, 1878.

[Published by Authority.]

[CHAPTER 260.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE GOVERNMENT.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the State Government for nine months ending on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the expenditures in the support of the government for the nine months of the fiscal year beginning with the first day of January, and ending with the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, the following sums of money or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are hereby appropriated, that is to say:

For State Officers.

For the salary of the Governor, three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the salary of the Secretary of the State, fifteen hundred dollars; for the salary of the Comptroller of the Treasury, eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the salary of the Chief Clerk to the Comptroller, thirteen hundred and fifty dollars; for the salaries of three assistant clerks to the Comtroller, nine hundred dollars each—twenty-seven hundred dollars; for the salary of the Treasurer, eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the Chief Clerk to the Treasurer, thirteen hundred and fifty dollars; for the salary of the Assistant Clerk to the Treasurer, nine hundred dollars; for the salary of the State Librarian, eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars; for the salary of the Commissioner of the Land Office, eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars; for the salary of the Clerk to the Commissioner of the Land Office, nine hundred dollars.

Judiciary.

For the salaries of the Chief Judges of the first seven Judicial Circuits, twenty-six hundred and twenty-five dollars each—eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the salaries of fourteen Associate Judges of the first seven Judicial Circuits twenty-one hundred dollars each—twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars; for the salaries of the Court of Appeals for the city of Baltimore, of the Chief Judge and four Associate Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, twenty-six hundred and twenty-five dollars each—fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for the salary of the Attorney General, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars; for commissions to attorneys, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; to the Crier of the Court of Appeals, six hundred and seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as the Clerk of the Court of Appeals may certify that he is entitled to receive; for the salary of the State Reporter, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for the State's subscription to two hundred copies each of volumes forty-seven and forty-eight of the Maryland Reports, twenty-eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and for the paper on which said volumes may be printed, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, chapter four hundred and ten, three hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and for the State's subscription to two hundred and fifty copies of William H. S. Burgwyn's Digest of Maryland Reports twenty-five hundred dollars.

Inspections.

For the Supervisor of the State Tobacco Warehouses and five Inspectors of Tobacco in Baltimore city, eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars each—eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for the salaries of two Inspectors of Steam Boilers, eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars each—twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars; for insurance on State Tobacco Warehouse, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as in the discretion of the Board of Public Works may be necessary; for the payment of the annual ground rent on Tobacco Warehouse lots in Baltimore city, four hundred and forty dollars and eleven cents.

Militia.

For the salary of the Adjutant-General of the State, fifteen hundred dollars; for the support of the militia, twenty-one thousand dollars, to be expended under the supervision of the Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter one hundred and eighty-two; for the payment of pensions granted by various Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Contingent Funds.

To the Executive for the Contingent Fund placed at his disposal by Article three, section thirty-two, of the Constitution, five thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; for the Contingent fund of the Treasury Department, eleven hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the Contingent Fund of the Comptroller's Office, seventeen hundred and eighty-two dollars; for the Contingent Fund of the State Library, including postage, porterage, freight and other incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the augmentation of the State Library eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as may necessarry; for the cost of printing the annual report of the Comptroller, one thousand dollars; for the expense of fuel and lights for Public Buildings and grounds, to be expended under the direction and control of the Governor, by the Secretary of State, thirty-seven hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; for the Contingent Fund of the Commissioner of the Land Office, three hundred dollars; for the postage of the Executive and Treasury Departments, the Land Office, the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates, seven hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; for the Contingent Fund of the Court of Appeals, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; to the State librararian for the purchase of stationery, one hundred and fifty dollars; for printing expenses and clerical services, stationery and postage in the office of the Attorney-General, for the fiscal year ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Schools.

To the several counties and to the city of Baltimore, for the support of the system of Free Public Schools, white and colored, for the State Normal School and State Board of Education, to be apportioned by the Comptroller, according to law, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, or what ever sum may be paid into the Treasury on account of the levy of Public School tax, and such other sums as may be received to the credit of the Free School Fund, from the tax on the circulation of banks, and from the interest on stocks standing to the credit of said fund, together with the sum of thirty-four thousand and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be placed to the credit of the Free School Funds, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, chapter thirty-three, and substituted for the interest on the surplus revenues, as provided in said Act; provided, that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the receipts from the Public School tax shall be distributed for colored schools after deducting the amount payable to the colored Normal School, and the balance for white schools, the State Normal School for whites, and the State Board of Education; for donations to colleges, academies and schools, as per Acts and Resolutions heretofore passed, thirty-eight thousand dollars; provided that none of the appropriations to colleges, academies and schools shall be paid to any such institutions, unless such institutions shall have made a full report as required by law; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frederick, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; St. Mary's Industrial School, six thousand dollars; to the Maryland Industrial School for Girls, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Maryland Agricultural College, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Legislature.

To pay the members and officers of the General Assembly, including postage, stationery, mileage and miscellaneous expenses, and the per diem of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; for the printing of the General Assembly of Maryland for eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, thirty-eight thousand dollars; for binding the laws, journals and documents of the present session, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; for indexing the journal and documents of the Senate and House of Delegates, seven hundred dollars; for indexing the laws, three hundred and fifty dollars; to the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates, for copying and arranging for publication the laws of the present session, and for salaries during the recess of the Legislature, five hundred and twenty-five dollars each—one thousand and fifty dollars.

Reformatory and Other Institutions.

To the Maryland Penitentiary, for the support of the institution, seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and for additional improvements, twenty thousand dollars; provided however, thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; *provided, however* and it is hereby directed, that the Directors of the said Maryland Penitentiary, and the Warden thereof, shall not receive into said Penitentiary, any person sentenced to imprisonment by any court of any other State, or by any court of the United States other than the court of the United Statef for the District of Maryland, and shall in all contracts to be made hereafter for the employment of the convicts in said Penitentiary, and in the sale of the manufacturies of the said institution, provided that the goods so manufactured, whether under said contracts or for sale, shall be sold and delivered beyond the limits of this State; to the Board of Directors of the Maryland Institution for the instruction of the blind, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; the education of deaf, dumb and blind colored children of this State, six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars; to the Lying in Hospital for indigent women, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars; to the House of Refuge, eleven thousand and twenty-five dollars; to the House of Reformation and Instruction for colored children, seven thousand five hundred dollars; to the Managers of the Maryland Hospital for the insane, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Maryland Institution for the promotion of the Mechanic arts, as provided by act of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter one hundred and ninety-eight, and the proposed extension of its charter, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars; for heating and cooling apparatus, water supply, cisterns and drains, gas supply and furniture for the House of Correction, sexenty-four thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary.

Miscellaneous.

To the night watchman of the Public Buildings, four hundred and fifty dollars each—nine hundred dollars; to the person employed to take care of the Public Buildings and grounds, four hundred and fifty dollars; to the person employed to attend the room of the Court of Appeals, seventy-five dollars; to the State Librarian for distributing the Maryland Reports, one hundred dollars; to the messenger of the Governor, seven hundred and fifty dollars; to the person employed to take charge of the Governor's Mansion and furnaces thereof, four hundred and fifty dollars; to the keeper of the State House and Record Office furnaces, and to his assistant, four hundred and fifty dollars each—nine hundred dollars; for insurance on the Governor's Mansion, four hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary; for rent of boxes at the Safe Deposit Company of Baltimore for the use of the Treasury Department, one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; to the members of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore city, fifty dollars each—one hundred and fifty dollars; to the Register of Baltimore city, three hundred dollars; for the expenses of the State Board of Health including the salary of the Secretary of said Board, eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars; to the State Vaccine Agent, for his salary, four hundred and fifty dollars, and to defray the expenses incurred by him in procuring reliable vaccine virus, six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; to the State Librarian for distributing the laws, journals and documents, one hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for recording the laws of the present session of the General Assembly, four hundred and fifty dollars; for the salaries of two Fish Commissioners, eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars each—twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars; for the Commission of Fisheries, provided by the act of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, chapter forty-seven, seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may in the opinion of the Governor be necessary; to pay to two watchmen at the House of Correction, fourteen hundred and sixty dollars; for payment of money advanced to the State by the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Baltimore, and Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, with interest thereon, at six per cent. per annum, ($91,000 ninety-one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Public Debt.

For the payment of the Interest on Public Debt of the State, including cost of Exchange, remittance and commission, for so much thereof as is payable in London, five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer of the State shall, on the warrant of the Comptroller, disburse said sums of money herein appropriated, for the objects and purposes herein specified, to or upon the order of the person or persons, politic or corporate, severally entitled to receive the same.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

FETTER S. HOBLITZELL,
Speaker of House of Delegates.
EDWARD LLOYD,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 5, 1878.
JOHN LEE CARROLL,
Governor.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at January session, 1878.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of House of Delegates.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary of the Senate.

"YOU have often heard," said the clergyman, "the brethren say 'Amen! amen!' while some one was praying. What do they mean? If any one knows let him hold up his hand."

Up jumped a little fellow, so eager to answer as not to wait for recognition.

"I know!" he cried out "It means hurry up and get through."

There was an audible smile.

ON a railway line, recently, a passenger stopped the conductor and asked:

"Why does not the train run faster?"

"It runs fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed get off and walk," was the rejoinder.

"I would," replied the passenger, sitting back in his seat, "but my friends wouldn't come for me until the train comes in, and I don't want to be waiting around the station two or three hours."

Breaking in a Mule.

A rough-and-ready manner of breaking in a wild mule, which is a sort of horse, is described by Mr. Brigg-Wither in "Pioneering in South Brazil." A wild mule is lassoed and blindfolded; a bit, "powerful enough to break the jaw of a tiger," is forced into its mouth, and "saddle equipments" are put upon its back; the bandage is removed, the head of the animal is held tight with lassoes, and a young Brazillian rough rider mounts. The mule, feeling a man on its back goes mad with terror and screams with rage or horror. The lassoes are with difficulty removed, and the mule is free but for the rider. There is half an hour's fight for the mastery; the mule stands stock still trembling for a moment, is roused with a prick of the spurs and twitch of the bit, puts its head down and its heels up, for ten minutes defies the eye to follow its movements, gallops, rears, kicks, buck-jumps, goes down on its knees for a roll, is brought up with a jerk of the bridle, tears away snorting over the prairie, with its rider shouting and spurring, and in less than half an hour returns "entirely subdued and broken, flanks heaving, bathed in sweat, eye telling of submission brought about by dire fear and intense physical exhaustion." A mule thus treated is said to be "generally perfectly tamed to the saddle in three lesson's; but it is not said to be tamed in any other respect. Such a feat of horsemanship or mulemanship is a wonderful sample of human pluck, skill, tenacity, coolness, masterfulness; but as a style of "breaking in" for race-horses, or any other horses, it is neither to be recommended nor likely to be adopted, at any rate in this country.

The Custom House in a Fix.

Vivier, the eccentric Frenchman, who has made it the business of his life to worry the custom-house inspectors of all European countries, has returned to France. His wont formerly was to pack a huge trunk full of trousers straps—such as are worn with gaiters—using hydraulic pressure, if it were necessary, to cram five bushels into a three-bushel space; then to lure the inspector to open it as a suspicious package, when, naturally, the contents were overset, and the whole force of the custom-house was occupied for hours in putting them back.

A powerful jack-in-the-box was another device of his that was very successful His latest performance at Boulogne is thus recounted:

M. Vivier placed his valise and traveling sack on the counter.

"What is in this traveling sack?"

"Two rattlesnakes," said M. Vivier meekly.

The inspector jumped back, and said it was unnecessary to open it.

"And in this valise?"

"Three more rattlesnakes," softly responded M. Vivier.

The inspector knitted his brows for a moment, consulted a tarifl, and replied, in an awful voice,

"That makes five rattlesnakes. There is no duty on rattlesnakes unless there are six or more. Pass the gentleman's luggage."

A STAY OF EXECUTION.—"Save me doctor, and I'll give you a check for a thousand dollars."

The doctor gave him a remedy that soon eased him, and he called out:

"Keep at it, doctor, and I'll give you a check for five hundred dollars!"

In half an hour more he was able to sit up, and he calmly remarked:

"Doctor I feel like giving you a fifty dollar bill."

When the doctor was ready to go, the sick man was up and dressed, and he followed the physician to the door and said:

"Say, doctor, send in your bill the first of the month."

When six months had been gathered to Time's bosom, the doctor sent in a bill amounting to five dollars, He was pressed to cut it down to three, and after so doing, he sued to get it, got judgment, and the patient put in a stay of execution.

AN ACCOMMODATING CLOCK.-There is a clock at Worsley, Lord Ellesmere's seat in England, which at 1 o'clock always strikes 13. The reason is that one day the great English canal maker of the last century, the Duke of Bridgewater, to whom the estate belonged, found a number of mechanics in his employ idling about after 1, when they ought to have returned to their work. Inquiring the meaning of this he was told that they had not heard the clock strike, it being much more easy to miss hearing the single stroke than half a dozen or so. The next day the clock struck 13, and has done so ever since.

A Haunted Rock.

There is in the western part of Hampshire county Mass., a large rock, lying close by the side of the highway, which for a half dozen years past has been a terror, not only to evil doers, but to many of the good people living in its vicinity. Strange noises have been heard and strange sights have been seen there occasionally during all of this period of time. Recently, however, the unknown has made little or no demonstration, until a few nights since, as a young man was passing by the rock at about 11 o'clock there was the appearance of a man standing directly in front of him, and at the same time making threatening and belligerent gestures. The young man, thinking it was some one attempting to pass off some trick upon him, crossed the road in order to pass him, but as he crossed over, so did the figure, and as he walked forward the figure did the same—sometimes farther from him, sometimes nearer to him, and sometimes by his side. At one time he attempted to grasp it with his hand, but at the instant the figure was five or six feet beyond his reach. This strange and silent companion kept him company for about fifty rods, and then suddenly "vanished into thin air." The moon was shining brightly at the time, and the person who saw it could not be decieved, and, besides, he is a sober, cool-headed young man, and not easily frightened.

Words of Wisdom.

Strive to be the greatest man in your country and you may be disappointed; strive to be the best and you may succeed.

When the blood burns, how prodigal the soul lends the tongue vows.

It is by what we have done, and not what others have done for us, that we shall be remembered by after ages.

The great blessings of mankind are within us and within our reach; but we shut our eyes, and, like the people in the dark, we fall foul upon the very thing we search for without finding it.

A man to be a success must not be a pure idealism, but he must have ideas, He does not want to be sun-dazzled or sun blind, but he must have glimmer enough to keep him from knocking his head against the wall.

This world is not merely a rugged spot on which we are to struggle for a foothold on life—to toil for daily bread; but a bright member of the starry brotherhood that range the fields of space, raising from every corner of the universe the harmonious anthem of praise; a region of still waters and cooling shades, and birds, and blessed things for the comfort of God's weary children. This world is a poem written in letters of light on the walls of the azure firmament.

MADE A MISTAKE.—A farmer, as the story runs, who wished to halter a fractious horse running at large in a field, thought to deceive the animal and accomplish his purpose by strategem. So he tied the end of the halter securely around his body, and then hiding it behind him, and bearing a bountiful supply of oats in his hand approached the beast with cautious steps. Finally, getting near enough to pat the horse on the neck, he soothed him a few moments, and then, suddenly producing the halter, clapped it over his head and secured it in a moment. As soon as the horse discovered that he had been tricked he started on a wild run, dragging the farmer over stones and through brambles until he was nearly killed. Having been rescued and restored to consciousness, the farmer said: "The horse hadn't run fifty yards before I saw where I had made a mistake."

Everything has its own limits, a little centre of its own, around which it moves; so that our true wisdom lies in our keeping in our true walk in life, however humble or obscure, and being satisfied if we can succeed in it. The best of us can do no more, and we shall only become ridiculous or unhappy by attempting it. We are ashamed because we are at a loss in things to which we have no pretensions, and to remedy our mistakes by committing greater. An overweening vanity or self-opinion is, in truth, often at the bottom of this weakness; and we shall be most likely to conquer the one by eradicating the other, or restricting it within due and moderate bounds.

A PIOUS man was going through the common one Sunday, and came upon some youngsters playing marbles.

"Boys," he said, "boys, do you know what day it is?"

One of the imps turned to a bystander with:

"Here, can you tell this man day it is—he don't know."

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