

THE DEMOCRAT.

Local Intelligence.

Religious Services.

The services in the several Churches of Montrose are as follows:

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Rev. J. E. CROSWELL, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath Services: 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. (Front.)

CATHOLIC CHURCH. Rev. J. F. STUBBS, Pastor. Sabbath Services: 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. (Front.)

METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. J. F. STUBBS, Pastor. Sabbath Services: 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. (Front.)

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. J. F. STUBBS, Pastor. Sabbath Services: 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. (Front.)

WESLEYAN CHURCH. Rev. J. F. STUBBS, Pastor. Sabbath Services: 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. (Front.)

WESLEYAN CHURCH. Rev. J. F. STUBBS, Pastor. Sabbath Services: 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m. (Front.)

Arrivals and Departures of Steamers.

Arrivals.	Departures.
Montrose Depot, (Daily) 6:00 P. M. 6:20 A. M.	New Milford, 10:00 A. M. 1:30 P. M.
New Milford, 10:00 A. M. 1:30 P. M.	Washington, 9:45 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Washington, 9:45 A. M. 2:00 P. M.	Friendship, 9:00 P. M. 8:00 A. M.
Friendship, 9:00 P. M. 8:00 A. M.	Conklin Station, 7:00 P. M. 7:00 A. M.
Conklin Station, 7:00 P. M. 7:00 A. M.	Haverhill, 10:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Haverhill, 10:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M.	

New Advertisements.

Please read the following advertisements, new this week:

A Great Offer—Horne's Water & Son. Want—John A. Dodge, Gen'l Agent. Cream Table Chandeliers—J. T. Warren & Co. Great Western Gun Works—J. Johnson. Working Class—M. Young & Co. Agent Wanted—Cowan & Co. \$25 to \$200 per year—G. S. Wilson & Co. Ladies' Tailors at Large—Wm. H. Sewell, Jerome DeWitt. Cash paid for Butter—H. G. Gilmore & Co. Furniture and Cabinet Work Store—A. C. Sured.

Notes About Town.

We are indebted to Hon. L. D. Showmaker for a copy of Compendium to the census of 1870, and also the report of Polard Committee on the Credit Mobilier charges.

It will be found by calling, that F. G. Wonder has a very neat lunch room connected with his bakery, where all the varieties of such an establishment, are served to suit the most fastidious epicure.

Rev. D. C. Hancock, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, will spend next Sunday in Montrose. Programme—Morning will preach in the M. E. Church, 10:30 a. m. Children's Union Temperance services, Baptist Church. Evening will address untold meeting of the three congregations in the Presbyterian Church.

The Town Council have ordered a stone walk to be laid from Public Avenue, to the Presbyterian Church, on the north side of Turnpike street. Already some of the stone are on the ground for that purpose, by parties owning property along the line. The sidewalk has been in a very bad condition in that locality for some time, and we are glad to see that it is to be repaired.

David Little, son of R. B. Little, esq., an employee in the Montrose Republic office, was engaged in a quarrel on Monday morning last, having one of his feet severely lacerated, by being caught in the press. He had been hoisting a wheel, and stepped back without noticing his position, placing his foot in the machinery. The press was stopped immediately, which saved him from still more serious consequences.

Miss E. C. Blackman, has kindly presented us with a copy of her "History of Susquehanna County." We have not as yet, been able to give it a thorough perusal, but we have examined it sufficiently to affirm that it is a very commendable work. No one before her, has attempted this task, and we are certain that few are the authors or historians, who have been more energetic and persevering, under the most trying and discouraging circumstances, and the final success of her praiseworthy enterprise, should be made certain by a liberal patronage, certainly in this vicinity. That the book may be reviewed and criticized, is not a thing without precedent, for our best poets and historians, have all had their works pass through the crucible of public criticism. A history or book of any kind that would receive the least criticism, would need to be bound from purely white paper, without caption or even title page. The fact that there are some people in the county, that may know some incident that might have been added to it that is not there, or that might be in the place of some one that is there, does not detract in the least from the merit of the work. We as citizens of Susquehanna county, both young and old, should have a local pride in a historical and a history, and Miss Blackman's industrious energy and untiring labors, have produced a book that they should not be left to go begging for patronage.

We would here make an inquiry in reference to the Public Park, contiguous to the county buildings. Does its control belong to the county, to private citizens, or to the "Montrose Borough Law" given its management into the hands of our City Fathers? If its control is in the hands of private citizens, whose property borders upon it, we have nothing further to say, but if the authority rests with the County Commissioners or the Borough Council, we have a few suggestions to make. As it now is, it is no credit or ornament to the County or Borough. The people of the county have no particular interest in it, except so far as it accommodates them for county purposes, in buildings and out buildings, and therefore their agents, the commissioners, are not expected to appropriate out of the public Treasury, for the local benefit of the property owners of Montrose. They have done enough in the way of County buildings already. They, however, can have no objection if our citizens see fit to enhance the value of their own property, as well as that of the county, and beautify the town by improving the site of the county buildings. As it stands today, it is anything but a credit to our borough. It is cut up and mangled by private walks and drive ways, and is simply an unbecoming common, a thing of neither usefulness, beauty, or comeliness. We learn that a proposition to fence it simply with a cheap post and rail fence, was voted down in a Council meeting not long since, which is a matter of surprise to us, when

with this little expense, and a very little labor in leveling the drive ways, removing the private walks, and proper cultivation, it might be made as neat a public park as any in this section of the State. We hope this matter will not be dropped by those who have moved in it, but let it be pushed to a completion. Has it come to this in Montrose, that not only flag-stone, but "curbstone" projects bar out public improvements as well as private enterprise? We deem this a public enterprise, well worthy the zealous application of the Borough Law cork screw.

Porcupine.

J. McCabe, of Franklin, brought to our office, several quills from a hedgehog, which he had killed on his premises last Wednesday night. These animals are rare in this section.

How to Treat a Sty.

The sty is a small boil protruding from the eyelid. It will usually pass away of itself, but its cure may be hastened by applying a warm poultice of bread and water in a small linen bag. Apply three or four times a day, and each time foment the eye with warm milk and water.

Lemon for a Cough.

Roast the lemon very carefully without browning it, when it is hot, cut squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail to give relief.

About Pensions.

Additional Pension—The Pension Bureau rules that, in case of expiration of pension and surrender of certificate of minor, upon application by guardian or by the minor, if of competent age, a certificate granting the additional pension provided for by section 9, act of March 3, 1873, should be issued.

Important to Widow Pensioners.

The Commissioners of Pensions, in a recent order, provides that the application of a widow for the increase of pension provided by section 9, act of March 3, 1873, will be allowed whenever the applicant for such increase be made before or after the date of her re-marriage.

Swindlers.

The Albany Argus warns the public in general, and the members of the Episcopal church in particular, against a man and woman, traveling under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman. They are known to be professional swindlers, and to have obtained money under false pretenses from Episcopal clergymen in several States of the Union.

To Cure a Felon.

Take saffron bark—the inside bark—dry and grate it fine, and wet in a ten cup of cold water for a few minutes. Apply to the felon, and wet once in five minutes in cold water. This followed up will draw it to a head in twenty-four hours, without any pain and without any injury to the foot. Use the bark of the root.

Ring-Worm.

This disagreeable affection can be easily and speedily cured as follows: Upon retiring at night apply a poultice of damp gunpowder to the part affected. Generally one application is sufficient, but if, on the following night, there are no positive indications of a cure having been effected, apply again, and the eruption will speedily vanish.

Nickel Coin.

The law authorizing the coinage of two cent bronze pieces was approved April 22, 1864, and the coin was issued during the same year. The authority to coin the two cent piece was repealed by the Coinage act, which went into operation April 30, 1873. The nickel-copper three cent piece was authorized by act of Congress approved March 2, 1865, and was issued the same year. The nickel-copper five cent piece was authorized by act of Congress approved May 16, 1866, and was issued the same year.

The Prospect for Peaches.

The Newton (Md.) Journal says that at a meeting of the Peninsula fruit growers, held on the 18th ult., statements were made that the crop will be equal to if not greater than last year, when the shipments reached over 3,000,000 baskets. It was stated that the crop in all the country on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and the lower counties of Delaware would be enormous, and much larger than for many years, and unless arrangements could be made to send peaches beyond New York, paying prices could not be obtained.

Delivery of Trees.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, agent for Col. E. C. Frost's Nursery, Watkins, N. Y., delivered nearly one thousand dollars worth of trees in this place and vicinity during the last two weeks. The trees were acknowledged by all who saw them to be the largest and thickest ever brought to this place. Indeed after the arrival of the stock, farmers gave orders for trees, as high as one hundred, which were sent by rail immediately.

Mr. Reynolds, by fair dealing and delivering the kind of trees ordered has gained a reputation for honor and honesty he may well feel proud of.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

A New Railroad.

A new line of railroad from the centre of the Luzerne coal fields, under the charter name of the Lehigh and Eastern railroad, is now being surveyed. Starting from the northern terminus of the Hazleton, Danville and Wilkes-Barre railroad, near Hazleton, it crosses the Lehigh near White Haven, crosses the Pocono mountains, and will probably strike the Delaware river at Port Jervis. From thence it is projected to extend to the Hudson river about Newburg, connecting with the Boston, Hartford and Erie road direct to Boston. Col. S. C. Slaymaker, of Lancaster county, has been appointed engineer, and has just started a corps of assistants on the survey from Hazleton to Port Jervis, a distance of about ninety miles.—*Tunkhannock Democrat.*

June.

This the magnificent month of rosiest roses, and summer days, it is generally claimed, took its name from June, the spouse of Jove. It was the fourth month in the Roman calendar, and by some the name is said to be derived from Juno, that is, from the lesser branch of the Roman legislature, as May was named for major, or the higher branch of the same. Romulus gave June thirty days? It is ever the time of sweetest summer epiphany—when the trees are all in the foliage—the foliage the leafiest. With its close verdure begins to fade, and never after, during the season, is so beautiful and bright. It is a month which for this year can especially boast of several good things, among which are that she has five Sundays; that summer begins on her twenty-first day; that her skies are clearer, her roses brighter, and her face fairer than those of any of her five elder sisters. That she gives more hope to the farmers and storekeepers, better health to young and old, and presents a more attractive garb than they.

New Destroyers.

It is now being generally noticed by fruit growers and gardeners that new and formidable insects have been discovered on small fruit growing on currant and gooseberry bushes. The bushes for some time have been gnawing with the weight of berries with which the branches have been laden, by the powerful attack of the new exterminator—the current bug—the bushes are being in some sections entirely stripped of their fruit. No current jelly or gooseberry pies in store, we fear, for housewives to handle.

Sad Accident in New Milford.

Mr. Jesse Hart, a young man about 21 years of age, an employe in the steam saw mill of N. L. Moss, New Milford, Pa., met with a serious, though not necessarily fatal accident, about 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. While the saw was revolving at its highest velocity, his leg in some manner came in contact with it, and in a twinkling, his foot was severed from the limb near the ankle joint. The saw did not even after being stopped, and the young man was promptly summoned, and the young man removed to his home.—*Susquehanna Journal.*

Word For Wives.

There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. It also enters in mutual enjoyment of rewards his labor with an endearing smile. With what contentment will he resort to his perchance or farm—only over lands, all over seas, meet difficulty, or encounter danger—he only knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets at home. Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for his happy hours, while for his months of darkness no sympathizing partner is prepared.

Legal Transfer of an Orange.

Some idea of the tautology of legal formulae may be gathered from the following specimen, wherein, if a man wishes to give another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," he must set forth his "act and deed" thus: "I give you all and singular, my estate and interest, right, title, and claim, and advantage of, in and to that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantages therein, with full power to bite, eat, suck, or otherwise use the same orange, or skin, juice, pulp and pips, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instruments or instruments of what kind or nature soever, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

A Case of Bigamy.

We publish the following from the Carbonate Advertiser, not as much as an item of local news as a caution for the people to keep an eye on Sewing Machine Men in this County. "An unpleasant episode in real life occurred here this week. In July last Alderman Stuart married a gentleman, employed as a Sewing Machine Agent and very much of a stranger in town, to a daughter of one of our citizens. Last week a lady arrived in town from Albany, N. Y., claiming the same man as her husband and applied to Alderman Stuart for a warrant for his arrest. The warrant was issued, and defendant appointed to appear in court on the 10th inst. The plaintiff by giving her property to the value of about \$300, and promising a monthly allowance for the support of herself and three children."

On Bathing.

Now that the season for swimming is at hand the following rules prescribed by the Science of Health, deserves the attention of our readers. We have no doubt that they are correct and worthy of adoption:

1. Never bathe in the sun after eating.
2. Never take a full bath nor go into the sun less than three hours after a full meal.
3. The best time for bathing is in the morning, or in the evening, but the body is unclean, and the water should not be long in the water.
4. Be sure that the body is unclean, and the water should not be long in the water.
5. Be sure that the body is unclean, and the water should not be long in the water.

Occupation.

What a glorious thing for the human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to fancied sorrow. When grief sits down, folds his hands, and mournfully sighs upon its own fate, wearing the dim shadow that a little exertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong spirit, in its shortness of breath, and sorrow becomes our master. When trouble comes upon you, work and be heavy, toil not with the waves, and wrestle not with the torrent, rather seek occupation to divert the dark waters of the torrent from the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers, which will become holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief after all is but a selfish feeling; and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow man.

Things to be Remembered.

- 1.—The following changes will take place after June 30, 1873:
- 1.—Franchising privilege abolished.
- 2.—Postmasters supplied with official stamps.
- 3.—Official stamps must not be used except for official business.
- 4.—Stamp of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.
- 5.—No matter can pass through the mails free.
- 6.—Postage must be collected on newspapers published in the country where delivered.
- 7.—Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
- 8.—Postal cards uncanceled for are not sent to the dead letter office.
- 9.—Postal cards cannot be used a second time.
- 10.—Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing one cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.
- 11.—Postage—Letters—Three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.
- 12.—Drop Letters—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.
- 13.—As other offices, one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.
- 14.—Printed Matter—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, sections, chromos, and engravings are classified with printed matters.
- 15.—Merchandise—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twenty ounces.
- 16.—When any of the above matters is mailed wholly unpaid and by merchandise reaches its destination, double rates should be charged and collected.—*Postoffice Gazette.*

The Game Laws.

The last Legislature passed a law to amend and consolidate the several laws relating to game and game fish, which seems to have been prepared with more than usual care. As this law repeals all the numerous acts, local and general, to be found in our law books, we publish that part of it which applies more immediately to the Eastern section of the State:

The first section prohibits the killing of wild cat or deer in the State on or after the first day of September and the first day of January with various other provisions relative to deer.

Sec. 2.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any gray, black, or fox squirrel, between the first day of January and the first day of July in any year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 3.

No person shall have or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any hare, commonly called rabbit, between the first day of January and the first day of October in any year, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every hare or rabbit so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 4.

No person shall, at any time, kill any wild duck or goose, with any device or instrument known as a snipe or punt gun, or with any gun other than such guns as are habitually raised at arms' length and fired from the shoulder, or shall use any net, device, instrument or gun, other than such gun as aforesaid, with intent to capture or kill any wild duck or goose, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

Sec. 5.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any upland plover, between the first day of January and the first day of August in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession, or Wilson or gray snipe between the twentieth day of April and the first day of September, in any year, under a like penalty.

Sec. 6.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 7.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any woodcock, between the first day of January and the first day of August in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 8.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 9.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, or pinnated grouse, between the first day of January and the first day of September, in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 10.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any mallard or reed bird, except in the months of September, October and November, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every mallard or reed bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 11.

No person shall, at any time, kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, robin, chimney-sparrow, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallow, woodpecker, hawk, owl, or any other kind of bird, or any other insectivorous bird, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed, trapped, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Sec. 12.

No person shall rob or destroy the nests of any wild bird, or any other animal, or any other kind of bird, or any other insectivorous bird, under a penalty of ten dollars for each nest so destroyed, and for each egg so destroyed.

Sec. 13.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 14.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 15.

No person shall, at any time, kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 16.

No person shall, at any time, kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 17.

No person shall, at any time, kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 18.

No person shall, at any time, kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 19.

No person shall, at any time, kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 20.

No person shall, at any time, kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

Sec. 20.

No person shall catch any speckled trout, black bass or any other fish, any of the waters of this State, by shutting off or drawing off any portion of said waters or by dragging or drawing small nets or seines thereon, when the waters are wholly or in part off, except by order of the State fish commissioners for every other purpose.

Sec. 21.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 22.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent the catching of blue fish by means of hand nets or cast nets for angling or scientific purposes.

Sec. 23.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 24.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 25.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 26.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 27.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 28.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 29.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 30.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 31.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 32.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 33.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 34.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 35.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 36.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 37.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 38.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 39.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 40.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 41.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Business Locals.

DR. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES Prevent Malaria Fever.

BLANK LEASES AND LAND CONTRACTS for sale at this office.

JUST RECEIVED—A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits—also new styles alpaca, and grass cloth coats, at very low prices; call and see.

INDEPENDENCE HALL at the Eagle Hotel, in New Milford, Pa. Your company, with Ladies respectfully solicited at a Collation Party, at P. Finney's, on Friday Evening, July 4th, 1873. Music by R. Squire's Full Band. Bill \$3.00.